The People's Korea

No. 741 EVERY WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1975 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President Kim Il Sung received the government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung received the government delegation of the Republic of Senegal. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Algerian Gov't Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 12 granted an audience to the government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mohamed Bel-Hadj Tayebi Larbi, Member of the Council of Revolution, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform of Algeria and Chairman of the National Commission of Agrarian Revolution.

On hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee So Gwan Hi.

Benhyada Katouzou, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in Pyongyang, was also present there.

The delegation presented the leader with a gift it had prepared with best wishes.

Senegalese Gov't Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung on May 12 granted an audience to the government delegation of the Republic of Senegal on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Louis Alexandrenne, Minister of Industrial Development and Environment of the Republic of Senegal.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, were present there.

On hand was Aly Dioum, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to our country

New PLO Rep. to DPRK

Earlier, Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 7 Marwan Hassan Abdullah, new representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in our country.

Chon Myong Su, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present there.

The representative courteously conveyed a personal letter of Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to the great leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for the cordial, fraternal and militant personal letter of Chairman Yassir Arafat, warmly welcomed Marwan Hassan Abdullah's assumption of office as new representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in our country.

The representative conveyed to the great leader a sincere gift from Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Japanese Del. of Nat'l Council to Normalize Diplomatic Ties with DPRK

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 8 the delegation of the National Council for the Normalization of Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Korea on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Miyake Shoichi, Member of the House of Representatives of Japan and adviser to the Japan Socialist Party.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman, and Hwang Nae Ik, vice-Chairman, of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were also present there.

Egyptian Nat'l Council Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung on May 10 granted an audience to the delegation of the National Council of the Arab Republic of Egypt on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mohamed Abdel Kader Hatev, General Inspector of the National Council of the ARE.

Vice-Premier Pak Song Chul and Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang Son were present there.

Also on hand was Mohamed Shafik Sadek Ragab, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the ARE in Pyongyang.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the great leader a gift with best wishes.

Bulgarian Trade Union Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on May 10 the Bulgarian Trade Union delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Misho Mishev, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

On hand were Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman, and Song Ho Gyong, vice-Chairman, of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Khristo Kelchev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country, was also present there.

Sierra Leonean Goodwill Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, on May 11 granted an audience to the goodwill delegation including family members of the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Christian Egbert Stevens, eldest son of President of the Republic of Sierra Leone Siaka Probyn Stevens, and his wife and other members of the delegation headed by Joseph Almami Conteh, Member of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress and vice-Minister of Mining, of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Also present there were Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, and Kim Jong Suk, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Sierra Leonean Paper's Managing Editor

Comrade Kim Il Sung on May 11 granted an audience to Mrs. D. Bona Allen, Managing Editor of the Sierra Leonean newspaper "The Sunday Flash," and her husband Alex Alfred Allen on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guests to our country and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography" (Vol. II) Published in Cuba

"Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. II), a record of the glorious and brilliant history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero, was published in Spanish in Cuba last year in celebration of the 62nd birthday of the great leader, according to a report from Havana.

Carried with due respect in the book is a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Also printed in the book are photographs showing the revolutionary activities of the great leader. It has a chronological table of Comrade Kim Il Sung's major activities in his revolutionary history.

The biography (Vol. II) contains parts telling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung built the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and people's power, carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, founded the people's armed forces and converted the northern half of the Republic into a powerful revolutionary, democratic base, advancing the grand programme for building a new fatherland after liberation, that he led the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people to shining victory with his brilliant strategy and tactics and outstanding leadership and that he guided the socialist revolution and socialist construction to a brilliant victory in the shortest period after the war. (KCNA)

6th Tokyo Meet for Juche Study Held

The Sixth Tokyo Meeting for Study of the *Juche* Idea was held on April 29 in Senshu University in Tokyo at a time when the study of the immortal *Juche* idea was brisk among broad segments of the Japanese people.

The meeting was arranged by the Tokyo Liaison Council for Study of the *Juche* Idea to celebrate the 63rd birthday of the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung with infinite adoration for him and the 20th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) by him.

The meeting was attended by members of the Tokyo "Youth Society for Study of the *Juche* Idea," the "Society for Study of the *Juche* Idea" of Ota teachers in Tokyo, the Santama "Society for Study of the *Juche* Idea" and various other groups for study of the *Juche* idea in Tokyo metropolis and the Gunma "Korean Affairs Institute," over 100 in all.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung.

At the meeting the entire attendants who wholly embrace and deeply study his immortal *Juche* idea unanimously adopted with thunderous applause a letter reverentially addressed to President Kim Il Sung, carrying their feelings of infinite adoration and trust.

After an opening address, speeches were made at the meeting by Orui Jun, Director of the Secretariat of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, and Ooki Yasuyuki, Permanent Director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association.

A congratulatory message of Iwai Akira, representative member of the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Exchange and Solidarity, was read out by proxy at the meeting.

A report of study on the subject "The *Juche* Idea and the Third World" was delivered at the meeting.

At the meeting a teacher of Korean University gave a lecture on the subject "Experience of the Workers' Party of Korea in the Struggle for Establishing *Juche* in the Revolution and Construction."

A resolution fully supporting the joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was adopted amid thunderous applause at the meeting.

The meeting also adopted a resolution opposing the vicious manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionary authorities to revise for the worse the "foreigners' registration law" and a letter of protest denouncing the outrages of the Japanese right-wing gangsters against Korean students in Japan.

Chongryun Meets Its 20th Birthday With Brilliant Successes

EDITORIAL

We are going to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on coming May 25.

The founding of Chongryun in 1955 was a brilliant result of the *Juche* idea created by President Kim Il Sung and of the wise guidance given by the President. It was also a significant historical event for the patriotic movement and life of Korean residents in Japan.

As a result of the founding of Chongryun under the guidance of the President, 600,000 Korean residents came to have a strong organization representing their interests and will. They came to concentrate their creative ability and energy on the patriotic movement for the prosperity of the country and the nation, as overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a dignified country which no one can dare provoke.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"During the period under review, though the conditions were difficult owing to the ceaseless subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres of the enemies within and without, Chongryun correctly worked out the policy of the movement of Koreans in Japan only on the basis of the Juche idea of our Party without the slightest vacillation and skillfully organized and mobilized the masses of compatriots in the struggle for its implementation, thereby adding lustre to the honour of being an organization of overseas citizens of Juche Korea and performing great exploits for the fatherland and the nation."

In the past 20 years, Chongryun has traversed its road proudly and achieved brilliant successes under the banner of Kimilsungism.

These successes were attributable to the wise leadership and paternal care extended by President Kim Il Sung.

The President has sent to sons and daughters of Koreans here a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends every year since 1957 when the country was faced with difficulties after the Korean War.

The President gave honour to Chongryun workers and compatriots including Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC by setting aside seats for them in the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, conferring Korean citizens here state citation and decorations to them.

The President also opened the route of repatriation and free travel to the homeland for Korean residents here.

These are only a few instances of the warm care of President Kim Il Sung for Korean nationals.

The 20-year history of Chongryun is the history in which it has creditably embodied President Kim Il Sung's *Juche* idea in the movement of overseas Koreans here. In other words, it is a victorious period in which Koreans here successfully carried out their patriotic work, smashing all the subversive machinations by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Chongryun guided its workers and Korean compatriots to arm themselves with the *Juche* idea and to rally firmly around the President. Today resident Koreans are determined to follow the President forever in defiance of any difficulties.

Chongryun won a big victory in defending the democratic national rights of Korean nationals in Japan. It destroyed the plot of the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak puppet regime to impose "'ROK' nationality" on Koreans here, and succeeded in defending the overseas citizenship of the DPRK. Chongryun frustrated the assimilation policy followed by the Japanese authorities and thereby developed the democratic, national education to train the rising generation of Koreans to become able workers for national reunification and construction. It won a great success in championing the rights of Koreans in Japan to life and enterprise. Thus, a large number of credit associations were established by Chongryun in all parts of this country. It made efforts to continue the repatriation of Koreans to the fatherland and to give Koreans here more chances to visit their fatherland.

Chongryun worked vigorously for the independent, peaceful reunification of the home country. Thus, it made all-out efforts to put into practice the three principles for national reunification which are laid down in the north-south joint statement and the five-point package proposal made by President Kim Il Sung. Chongryun consolidated national unity among resident Koreans, transcending differences of ideas, political views and affiliations. It exposed roundly the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi rascals and gave active support to the south Korean people in their anti-fascist, national salvation struggle for democratization of the south Korean society. In this way, it made a great contribution to the reunification of the country.

Chongryun, in conformity with the independent and principled foreign policy set forth by President Kim Il Sung, made a great contribution toward strengthening friendship and solidarity with people in other countries of the world including the Japanese people and also toward raising the international prestige of the DPRK. All these successes gained by Chongryun are the brilliant fruition of the *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung and the precious results achieved by patriotic and enthusiastic Korean compatriots in Japan who actively worked giving full play to their creative capacity and wisdom, and thanks to the support given by good-minded Japanese people and people over the world.

The U.S. imperialists, forced to quit Vietnam and Cambodia, now intends to retain south Korea in their possession as a base for aggression. The Japanese authorities, in collusion with the U.S., are playing an active role in the war-provocation policy and "two-Koreas" policy of the U.S. and their stooges. The Japanese authorities are aiming to strengthen the suppression of Korean residents here, tightening the sinister collusion with the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang.

Chongryun, in future, too, as in the past, will vigorously go ahead to rally all the Korean compatriots in Japan around the President, accelerate the reunification of the country, guarantee their democratic national rights and to consolidate further their friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and people the world over.

DPRK Admitted to WMO

PYONGYANG, May 10 (KCNA) —The Seventh Congress of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) now under way in Geneva decided on May 7 to formally admit our country to this organisation as member nation, according to a report.

The congress passed the resolution proposed by Algeria and 53 other countries—socialist countries and third world countries—calling for the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the WMO. The member nations voted in favour of our country 96 to 0 with 17 abstaining.

The question of admitting our country to the WMO was the topic at the current congress.

Algeria and 53 other countries—socialist countries and third world countries—submitted to the congress a resolution calling for the admission of the DPRK to the WMO.

Presenting to the congress this resolution on behalf of the 54 countries, the Algerian delegate stressed that if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a fulfledged independent and sovereign state, is admitted to the WMO, it would greatly contribute to the development of this organisation itself, and strongly demanded that the DPRK be admitted to this organisation in line with its purpose and the principle of universality.

Then delegates of 20 countries made speeches fully supporting the admission of our country to the WMO.

In his speech the Chinese delegate said: "Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have already built a prospering and powerful socialist country by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and waging a hard battle." He added: The Korean people have always played an increasing role in the solution of international problems by resolutely supporting the just struggle of the peoples of all countries under the uplifted anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist revolutionary banner, and the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is rising as the days go by. He fully supported the admission of the DPRK to the WMO.

The Guinean delegate said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has enjoyed the unreserved support of the third world countries and strongly demanded that our country be admitted to the WMO.

The delegates of the Soviet Union, Romania, Tanzania, Dahomey, Peru, Argentina, Iran and other countries spoke in support of our country's admission to the WMO.

Extremely flurried by the situation that turned decisively in favour of our side, U.S. imperialism resorted to every conceivable vicious and dastardly plot inside and outside the conference hall in order to block our country's admission to the WMO by hook or by crook.

Dictated by the U.S. imperialist master, the south Korean puppet "delegate" ridiculously tried to exploit the question of the DPRK's admission to the WMO as a subterfuge for realising the criminal "two Koreas" plot.

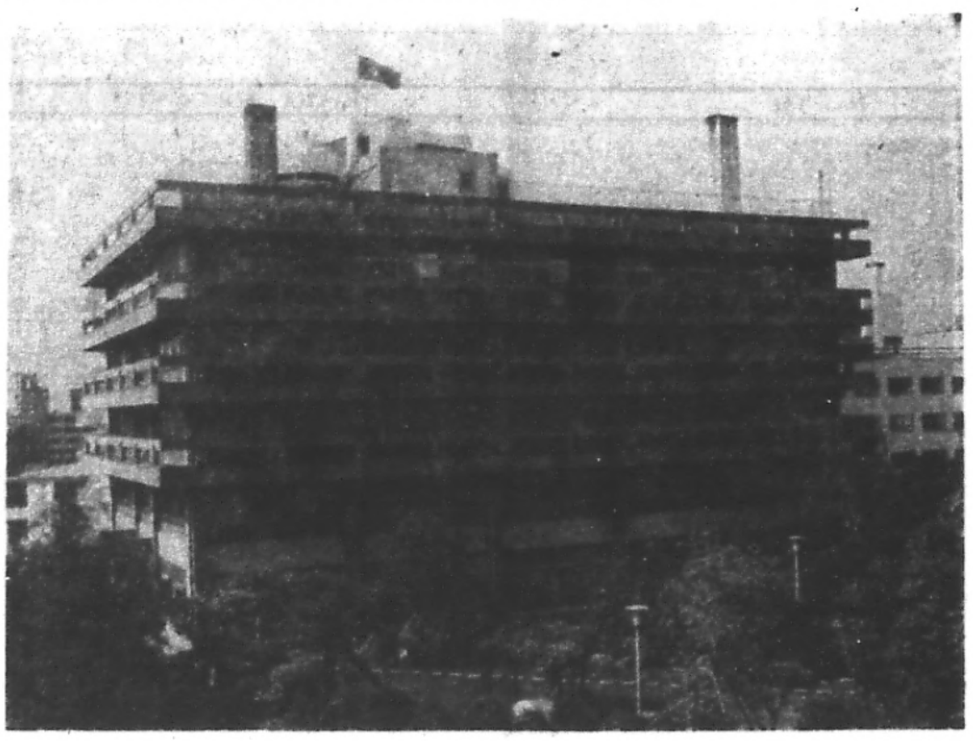
But all these manoeuvres ended in a disgraceful failure in face of the strong opposition from the attendants.

The course of the Seventh Congress of the World Meteorological Organisation patently proved once again that the international prestige and authority of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is prospering and developing day by day under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are rising extraordinarily high and the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our revolution are steadily expanding.

Shining 20-Year Road of Juche-Led Chongryun

▷ The Korean Hall, the Central Headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), representing the will and interests of Korean nationals here.

◁ Photo shows the 10th Congress of Chongryun held in February, 1974, which displayed the unity and cohesion of resident Koreans, firmly rallied around the President.



President Kim Il Sung opened the sea route for the repatriation of Korean nationals here to the beloved homeland in December, 1959. (Photo shows the DPRK repatriation ship, Mangyongbong).

The Korean children here playing Kayagums (a traditional instrument) which were sent by the President

Korean youths here have strengthened solidarity with youths the world over. (Photo shows a scene of the 10th Congress of the Korean Youth League in Japan held in April, 1974 under the participation of over 30 delegates from 18 countries and international organizations.)

Twenty years have elapsed since the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was formed on May 25, 1955 by President Kim Il Sung. As an authoritative organization of overseas nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Chongryun is a jealous guardian of the democratic, national rights of the Korean residents in Japan.

This anniversary is commemorated as an auspicious date by the Korean nationals when they take due pride and confidence in opening a new chapter in the history of the movement of overseas citizens as victors under the banner of immortal Kimilsungism.

President Kim Il Sung restored the lost fatherland for them, putting an end to their bitter homeless life and making them honorable citizens of an independent, sovereign country, and he formed a *Juche*-motivated organization of overseas nationals which he has led to a brilliant victory.

Wise Guidance and Warm Care of President

Twenty years of history of Chongryun are studded with proud victory and glory.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"...though the conditions were difficult owing to the ceaseless subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres of the enemies within and without, Chongryun correctly worked out the policy of the movement of Koreans in Japan only on the basis of the Juche idea of our Party without the slightest vacillation and skillfully organized and mobilized the masses of compatriots in the struggle for its implementation, thereby adding lustre to the honor of being an organization of overseas citizens of Juche Korea and performing great exploits for the fatherland and the nation."

Chongryun's formation and its impressive exploits for the homeland and the nation are an undoubted result of the undying *Juche* ideology, wise guidance, endless compatriotic love and care of President Kim Il Sung.

All his compatriotic love and care was directed to the expansion of the work of Chongryun.

The twenty-year history of Chongryun is a record of struggle and advance for full application of the immortal *Juche* ideology in the Koreans' movement in Japan and a record of titanic efforts to wade through a mountain of difficulties as conducted by the wise leadership and warm care of our respected and beloved leader, President Kim Il Sung.

All the necessary steps were taken by the President in order to protect them from encroachment by anyone; their nationality and human rights were declared within the jurisdiction of the DPRK law; they were given opportunities to serve the fatherland and the nation, with their democratic, national rights and freedoms well defended.

The DPRK Nationality Law and the Socialist Constitution were promulgated for the above purpose.

What drew the President's particular attention was the national education of Korean youth in Japan supposed to live Koreans and take over the patriotic work of Chongryun, shouldering the future Korean revolution, in order to continue to serve the fatherland and the nation.

A case in point is the remittance of educational aid funds and stipends to Japan. The first installment came at a time when the homeland was hard pressed for money and raw materials in a vigorous rehabilitation project following the Korean War. Although the things were difficult, President Kim Il Sung declared, money must be sent to Japan in order to help the resident Korean children live Koreans, and told construction of a few plants to be cancelled to raise the sum, if necessary.

As of April, 1975, a cumulative total of the educational aid funds and stipends remitted on 59 occasions, now amount to a staggering 19,419,990,533 Japanese yen.

Thanks to such tender care, the Korean residents were able to see their children go to school, not repeating the bitter state of illiteracy and ignorance in the past.

The President went the length of selecting the resident Koreans as honorable Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, worthy of full masters of revolutionary state power; this was a bonus to them who were already made to participate in the patriotic activities, ending their long years of loathsome homelessness.

As a result, the resident Koreans in Japan are involved in the state affairs of their homeland in the same way the people at home are.

Every year the President cables a New Year message to Japan, indicating what for the resident Koreans to do; they were decorated with many state citations and award of titles in high recognition of their patriotic service, such as "Order of Kim Il Sung," the highest of our country, and the title of Labor Hero of the DPRK, the highest of DPRK citizens.

With the repatriation operation opened, the ship of love called Mangyongbong shuttles between the homeland and Japan, to take home the resident Koreans from Japan, and a resonant chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" is now heard echoing over the East Sea, the sea o. woes.

Thus, nearly 100,000 of Koreans have returned from Japan to the warm arms of the fatherland on a total of 173 sailings of the repatriation ship, since the first repatriation ship cast anchor in a port of the homeland, enabling the Koreans aboard to put an end to their sorrowful life in an alien land.

The President invited Chongryun officials and resident Koreans to their beloved fatherland, cordially received them and gave instructions about the details of their itinerary during their stay.

Busy he was with the state affairs, our leader took time to meet with the travellers from Japan and granted them the highest honor.

On various occasions large quantities of relief goods and funds were dispatched to Japan, when the resident compatriots were hit by floods and other natural disasters.

Strengthened Organization

After its formation on the basis of the *Juche* thought, President Kim Il Sung, a revolutionary genius, wisely directed the organizational and ideological reinforcement of Chongryun.

Thanks to his clear-cut presentation of the action program and his wise guidance, was Chongryun able to establish a thorough *Juche* ideological system, the Kimilsungist ideological system within itself during its 20 years of existence and to emerge as a rock-firm organization of overseas nationals whose loyalty to the leader is unlimited.

In every place in Japan where a Chongryun organization exists, a well-built "Room for Study of the Revolutionary History of Marshal Kim Il Sung" was erected as the centre for training its officials and resident Koreans. The purpose is to produce genuine overseas citizens of the DPRK boundlessly loyal to the great leader.

Chongryun operates various mass media, including the Choson Sinbo Newspapers and the Korea News Service; it printed for distribution among its officials and the resident Koreans millions of copies of "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and other classic works of our great leader and literature dealing with the revolutionary traditions such as "General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation." A total of 38 periodicals are published to aid the energetic project of arming all the Chongryun officials and the resident Koreans with the leader's revolutionary thought, the *Juche* idea.

The Mt. Kumgang-san Opera Troupe and many other mass art troupes are owned by Chongryun as a powerful means of ideological education, with extensive performances and mass art activities launched. They are all educating the resident Koreans in loyalty to the leader and providing them with a deeper sense of pride of being overseas nationals of *Juche* Korea under the leadership of our great leader.

A well-organized system was established for communication and fulfilment of the teachings of the leader, from the Centre down to the branches; the unanimous attitude within Chongryun is the unconditional acceptance and implementation of the teachings.

Another notable success is the fact that Chongryun has become invincible with its infrastructure strengthened.

An iron discipline is now prevalent within Chongryun at all levels and a steel-like organizational unity of the ranks achieved on the basis of the *Juche* ideology, when its officials and resident Koreans strengthened their organizational life.

Chongryun has 49 prefectural headquarters, over 300 chapters and over 2,000 branches throughout Japan from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south. It has 27 member organizations and business concerns, including the Youth League, the Women's Union, the Trade-Industry Association.

With all its officials and resident Koreans united around our great leader Chongryun is splendidly performing its patriotic mission under his monolithic guidance, worthy of the successor to the revolutionary traditions. It is aiming at the reunification and prosperity of the fatherland. It is free from any vacillation despite its capitalist surroundings where the enemy is plotting to subvert it, while the old, corrupt reactionary ideological trends are rampant.

Education Work

As he attached considerable significance to it, our great leader, President Kim Il Sung has correctly guided with remarkable success the democratic, national educational project of Chongryun.

His view is that the project is to restore the nation, heighten national consciousness and build national unity among the Korean residents in Japan; it is, therefore, one of Chongryun's major tasks. He charted the course of development of the undertaking and took necessary measures.

All the possible efforts were made by him to ensure a smooth expansion of the project.

With fatherly love, our leader began to remit huge money to Japan since 1957 to finance the project, despite the fact that the fatherland was not economically strong in the post-war period. He insisted that it is the duty of the fatherland to give the resident Korean children in Japan education.

With textbooks supplied free of charge and scholarships granted, the resident Koreans' children feel no worry at all in getting national education.

Our fatherly leader granted "Kim Il Sung Youth Honor Prize" and "Kim Il Sung Juvenile Honor Prize" to exemplary resident Korean young people.

He said:

"Chongryun should develop the democratic, national education among the compatriots in Japan and widely unfold the movement for guiding the younger generation in particular to correctly use our mother tongue and letters."

In response to the great leader's idea on the education of overseas citizens, Chongryun operates a well-organized system of democratic, national education from kindergarten to university, with some 40,000 Korean children enroled at 161 regular Korean schools at all levels, where they are taught in Korean.

There are also a Japan-wide network of irregular schools for those attending Japanese schools, including afternoon, evening and summer schools and exclusive Korean classes created at Japanese schools. Correspondence courses, too, are available.

As a matter of fact, the Korean colony in Japan is unique among countless foreigners' settlements the world over. Chongryun alone has a kindergarten-college democratic, national education network where Korean is used for teaching.

Graduates from Korean junior or senior high schools and Choson University are playing an active role in all the fields of Chongryun's patriotic activities, at its various organs, member organizations, schools, cultural establishments, mass media and banking institutes.

Defence of Democratic, National Rights

To defend the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan is an important task to be carried out by Chongryun as one of the prerequisites for powerfully developing its sacred patriotic movement.

As is well known to the world, the Korean residents in Japan are those who were brought to Japan by the Japanese imperialist colonialists for forced conscription or labour or compelled to come to Japan in search of livelihoods, having lost their jobs under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea, and their sons and daughters.

Hence, in the light of this historical background of the Korean people in Japan and also of the crimes committed against them in the past, the Japanese Government authorities have the legal and moral obligation to ensure democratic, national rights for them.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities discriminate against the Korean citizens in Japan nationally and politically because of their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and trample down their democratic, national rights and ceaselessly manoeuvre to suppress and destroy Chongryun, the organization of DPRK citizens overseas, resorting to various methods.

The great leader not only set forth the wise policy of firmly safeguarding the democratic, national rights but also took egal steps and state measures to put it into practice and prevented the enemies within and without from trampling down at will the sacred rights of Korean residents in Japan, while giving inspiration to the Korean compatriots in Japan.

The Japanese authorities from time to time tried to formulate the "Immigration Law" for the purpose of trampling underfoot the national rights of Korean residents in Japan including their human rights and living rights, and of suppressing all the patriotic movements of Chongryun through mass deportation of Korean compatriots. They also manoeuvred to rig up the "Foreigners' School Law" with a view to obliterating the national identity of Korean residents in Japan and forcing" assimilation education" on their sons and daughters.

Chongryun, while widely exposing the true nature of the evil fascist law of the Japanese Government and arousing public attention to it, powerfully developed petition movements, mass rallies and street propaganda activities against the law.

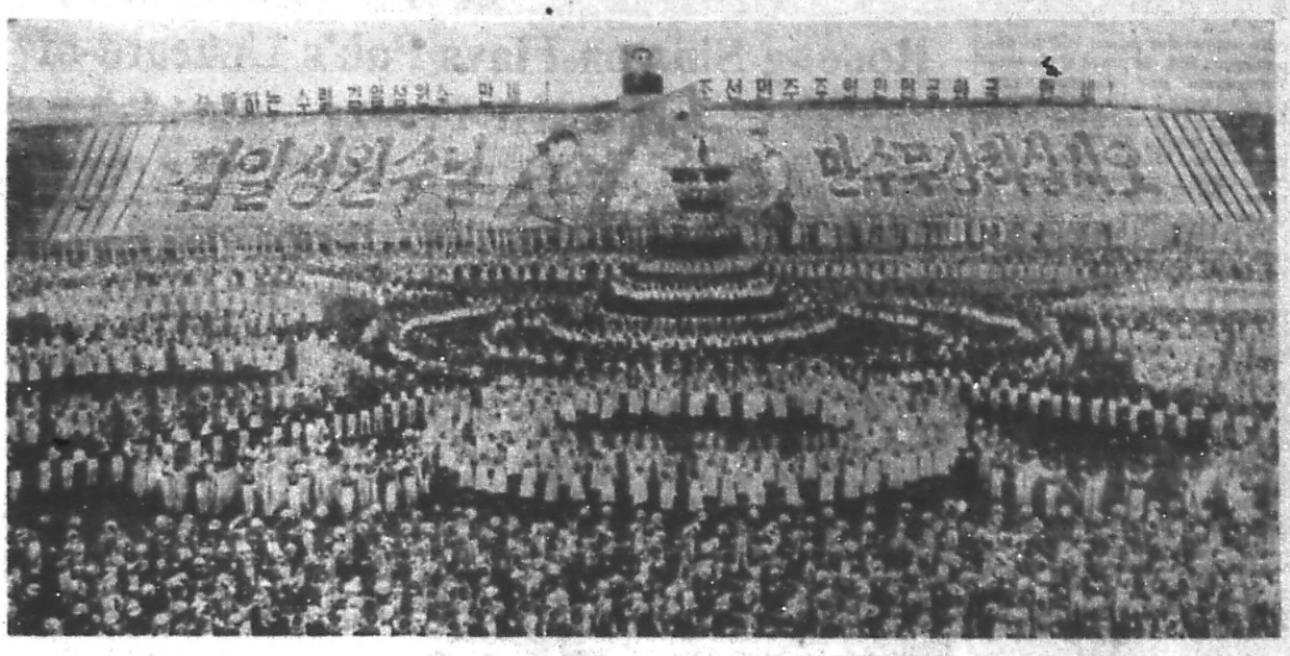
Thus, Chongryun firmly defended all the rights, including the right to national education guaranteed by the fatherly leader, always rejecting the plots of the Japanese reactionaries to fabricate evil laws against Koreans in Japan.

Each time the Japanese authorities moved to impose "ROK" nationality on them and force them to apply for "permanent residence." Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan exposed the reactionary and deceptive nature of these attempts and mobilized Korean residents in the struggle against them. Chongryun thus protected the dignity of the nation by brilliantly defending DPRK citizenship, as the basic task of its movement to defend the democratic, national rights.

Chongryun also protected the sacred national rights of Koreans in Japan including their right to repatriation and travel to the fatherland and their legal rights recognized by international law and strove for expansion of these rights.

(Continued on page 3)

under Wise Guidance of President KIM IL SUNG



△ Chongryun's 38 periodicals including Korean daily, Japanese, English, French, and Spanish weekly newspapers

◁ Finale of the mass display to celebrate the 60th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, which was staged by the sons and daughters of Korean nationals here in 1972

Chongryun Platform

1. To rally all the resident Korean compatriots in Japan behind the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and build closer ties and solidarity with the compatriots in the northern and southern halves of the fatherland;

2. To devotedly work for the withdrawal from south Korea of all the foreign aggressors led by U.S. imperialism that infringe on the sovereignty and territory of the fatherland and intervene in its domestic affairs, for the isolation of their minions, the puppet clique, and for the peaceful reunification and independence of the country;

3. To defend all the democratic, national rights and freedoms of the resident Korean compatriots such as rights of residence, occupation and property and freedoms of the press, publication, assembly, association and belief.

4. To conduct democratic, national education for the Korean children in Japan in the mother tongue, break down colonial slavish ideas and feudalistic customs, eliminate illiteracy and strive to develop national culture;

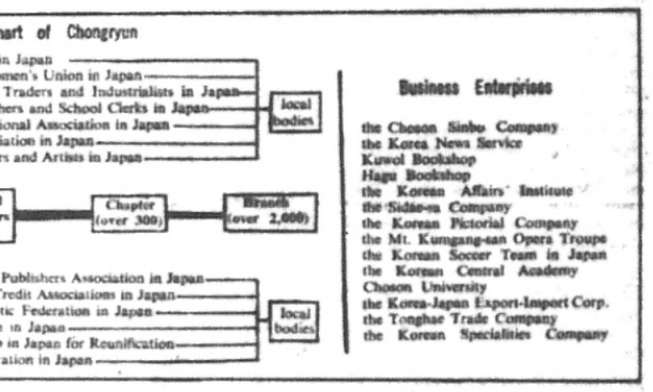
5. To safeguard the honor as DPRK citizens, oppose the detention and deportation of the resident Korean compatriots in Japan and to rescue the victims;

6. To strive for economic and cultural exchange, communications and free travel between the fatherland and Japan, for the normalization of state relations between the two countries and for the friendly relations between the two peoples;

7. To oppose an aggressive military alliance and war, demand ban on the manufacture and use of atomic arms, hydrogen bombs, bacteriological weapons and all the other mass lethal weapons and their complete dismantlement and to preserve world peace;

8. To further bonds with the peoples of fraternal countries and peace-loving peoples the world over on the principles of reciprocity and equality.

Choson University in Tokyo, a sanctuary of learning for the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan


Organizational Chart of Chongryun
the Korean Youth League in Japan
the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan
the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan
the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan
the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan
the Korean Scientists Association in Japan
the Union of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan
local bodies
Central Headquarters of Chongryun
Prefectural Headquarters (49)
Chapter (over 300)
Branch (over 2,000)
the Korean Journalists and Publishers Association in Japan
the Society of the Korean Credit Associations in Japan
the Korean Amateur Athletic Federation in Japan
the Korean Students Union in Japan
the Korean Fellowship Club in Japan for Reunification
the Korean Buddhists Federation in Japan
local bodies

Business Enterprises

the Choson Sinbo Company
the Korea News Service
Kuwol Bookshop
Hagu Bookshop
the Korean Affairs' Institute
the Sidae-sa Company
the Korean Pictorial Company
the Mt. Kumgang-san Opera Troupe
the Korean Soccer Team in Japan
the Korean Central Academy
Choson University
the Korea-Japan Export-Import Corp.
the Tonghae Trade Company
the Korean Specialities Company

(Continued from page 2)

Chongryun defended the ship route of repatriation and travel, though limited yet, to the fatherland and to the third countries.

Chongryun, encouraged by the boundless care extended by the fatherly leader, prevented the Japanese authorities from trampling underfoot the rights of Korean residents in Japan, including their human rights and right to life and thereby reliably safeguarded their lives and living.

Chongryun thoroughly exposed the fascist crimes of the Japanese authorities at protest and report-back meetings on fact-finding activities to oppose unreasonable suppression of Korean compatriots.

Through its struggles for the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan, Chongryun awakened and trained the compatriots, rallied them more firmly around the great leader and developed its patriotic work.

Chongryun is waging powerful struggles to completely ensure national rights for Koreans in Japan, and further consolidate the achievements registered in the struggle to defend the democratic national rights.

Reunification of Fatherland

Due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people since more than 100 years ago, the Korean people are suffering from national split, living separately in the north and south for a generation.

To reunify the fatherland is the vital need of Korean residents in Japan and the supreme task of our nation, the solution of which does not brook a moment's delay.

Saying that the greatest gift that he can give to posterity is a reunified Korea, the great leader brightly illumined like a beacon the road of the Korean people to the reunification of the divided country by setting forth the just and basic policy of reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves peacefully on the basis of the democratic principle and making reunification proposals on over 130 occasions.

The respected and beloved leader elucidated the reunification proposals worked out by himself when he met with Chongryun functionaries and the Korean residents on a visit to the fatherland from Japan. He led Chongryun so that it might contribute more to the struggle for the reunification of the country, by brightly illuming the road ahead of Chongryun.

In particular, Chongryun carried out campaigns for the five-point reunification program and the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity broadly among Korean residents in Japan and powerfully unfolded the struggle to realize them, linking it up with the struggle to smash the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fabricate "two Koreas."

As a result, movements were staged powerfully to support the three principles and the five-point program for the reunification of the country and against the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

As the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly approached, Korean compatriots numbering 250,000 persons took part in signature-collection campaigns against simultaneous admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations and for admission of Korea to the U.N. as a single state. Broad sections of our compatriots in Japan sent many letters and telegrams to the U.N.

Chongryun, holding high the programmatic teachings of the great leader, strengthend national unity among all the compatriots in Japan by expanding the work for national unity.

Chongryun further broadened the fighting ranks for the reunification of the country through constant contacts and relations with compatriots under Mindan, regarding it as the basic principle to go hand in hand with those desiring the reunification of the fatherland, and transcending the differences of the political views, religious faith, organizations and careers.

Chongryun actively supported the south Korean people in their righteous struggle for the democratization of the south Korean society and for the reunification of the country and unfolded stubborn struggles against the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous acts of the south Korean puppet clique.

Chongryun made efforts to strengthen its ties with international forces for the reunification of the country.

Chongryun systematically introduced the reunification proposals made by the great leader and the policies of the DPRK Government on their realization to the Japanese people and peoples of the world and widely disseminated these policies and proposals among them.

Chongryun also exposed consistently the nation-selling acts and the anti-people crimes of the south Korean puppet clique to the world.

Chongryun has greatly contributed to the cause of reunification of the country by increasing the number of supporters of and sympathizers with Korea's reunification among the peoples of the world.

It is also due to the consistent efforts of Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan that the broad sections of the Japanese people and people in various other countries of the world are ardently supporting the reunification proposals made by the great leader.

External Activities

Under the brilliant rays of the great *Juche* idea, Chongryun has waged positive activities to strengthen friendship and ties with the peoples of the world including the Japanese.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

"...in the international arena, Chongryun has added brilliance to the Juche idea of our Party, becomes an authoritative overseas citizens organization widely known to the world and is enjoying unanimous support and active encouragement from the Japanese people and progressive peoples of other countries in the world."

Under the great *Juche* idea, Chongryun has made energetic efforts to disseminate the immortal *Juche* idea of the leader, firmly based on the independent and principled foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government and registered great achievements in its external activities to strengthen solidarity with progressive peoples of the world for the cause of the reunification of the country.

Chongryun has distributed to over 140 countries in the world the works of genius of the great leader and literature on the glorious and brilliant history of his revolutionary activities, which it published in five languages—Japanese, English, French, Spanish and Arabic tongues drawing world-wide adoration to the leader.

Chongryun has devoted itself to the work of making widely known the only just reunification policy, including the three principles and the five-point reunification program, put forth by the respected and beloved leader, in order to win international public support for them.

Thus, Chongryun increased the number of supporters of and sympathizers with the cause of the reunification of the country and played a role in arousing anger among the progressive peoples of the world at the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fabricate "two Koreas."

Further, Chongryun strengthened solidarity with peoples of the socialist countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the peoples of the third world in particular, in carrying out its external activities for the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Thanks to the warm care extended by the leader, Chongryun took part in various international conferences and festivals which were held in the third countries and deepened friendship with peoples from various countries through direct exchange. It increased its friends and its international prestige was enhanced, by disseminating the great *Juche* idea of the leader and his thought on the movements of overseas compatriots.

Last year, Chongryun sent delegations to six international conferences which were held in Bulgaria, Poland, Egypt, India and Australia, including the 61st general meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which was held in Japan.

Noteworthy is the Korean youths and artists in Japan who achieved shining successes by winning 13 medals at the 10th World Youth Festival held in Berlin. They helped to raise the prestige of Chongryun abroad and demonstrate the achievements scored in the art activities prospering under the banner of *Juche*.

With its international prestige increased, the 10th Congress of Chongryun received congratulatory messages and letters from 14 international democratic organizations, 81 public bodies in various countries and a number of noted activists and figures from political and social circles, including heads of state of various countries.

Thanks to the wise guidance and care extended by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, Chongryun is marching forward as an authoritative overseas citizens' organization of DPRK, adding lustre to the immortal *Juche* idea of the leader.

△ The Mt. Kumgang-san Opera Troupe was formed thanks to President Kim Il Sung, when the Korean artists visited the homeland last year. The President saw to it that they could perform the Juche-typed revolutionary opera, "The Song of Mt. Kumgang-san."

▽ A central rally of Koreans here was held against the "two-Korea" policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The attendants shouted "Smash the 'two-Korea' policy!", "The U.S. imperialists, get out of south Korea!" and etc.

Pak Puppet's "Emergency Measures No. 9" One More "Extraordinary Martial Law"

Draconic Repressive Decree

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique on May 13 "revoked emergency measures No. 7" and proclaimed "emergency measures No. 9," more vicious than the former, according to a report from Seoul.

In "emergency measures No. 9" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique banned "fabricating and circulating rumours," "rejecting and opposing the revitalized constitution" or "demanding or asking for its amendment or abolition".

The gangsters also put the taboo on "meetings and demonstrations of students and their participation in politics" and "slander" at the new "measures."

They included in the new "emergency measures" even a provision forbidding people from hearing about or seeing acts "violating" these stipulations and from telling about those acts to others or possessing publications reporting about them.

In the fascist repressive decree "emergency measures No. 9," the Pak Jung Hi clique included even a provision banning "flight abroad" or "shipment of property abroad."

According to "emergency measures No. 9," those who "violate" these provisions and rules are liable to penal servitude and "forfeiture of civil rights" up to 10 years.

The Pak Jung Hi murderers' proclamation of "emergency measures No. 9" is, in a word, a shameless act forcing the people to keep mum to the doings of the puppet clique as if they did not see or hear about them; it is a vicious threat that they will punish and imprison at the point of the bayonet anyone who does not submit to their demand.

The Pak Jung Hi clique plan to commit open armed suppression in case such threat does not work. Clear proof of this is furnished by the fact that the murderous repressive decree has a provision stipulating that when the "mayors" of Seoul, Pusan and other local cities and provincial "governors," the underlings of the puppet clique, "request the mobilization of troops," the puppet defence minister will mobilize armed units under the pretext of "maintenance of peace" and launch sanguinary suppression.

It is clear to everybody why the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang issued "emergency measures No. 9," a more vicious decree.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, isolated from and rejected by the people at home and abroad, are living their last days in uneasiness, fear and agony. They resorted to "revitalized" terrorism, "emergency measures" which were proclaimed one after another and all other suppressive means and to appeasement. But, the waves of the anti-"government" and anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean people are rising higher and becoming more violent with each passing day. Worse still, a confusion has been caused among the ruling circles by those who try to flee abroad. All this is hastening the doom of the puppet clique.

To stave off their final doom at any cost, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed one more "emergency measures" which are designed to suppress and blockade any slightest anti-"government" and anti-puppet action and expression of the people.

But, how many times the Pak Jung Hi clique may proclaim such "emergency measures" and however tightly they may cling to suppression by the bayonet, they can not escape their doom which has already been sealed off.

The new "emergency measures" they issued and are brandishing will bring earlier their doomsday.

Imprudent "Anti-Communist" Din

The farcical "meeting of Seoul citizens for allout security" held by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on May 10 in Seoul to make a "resolution to unify the country by vanquishing communism."

No matter how frantically Pak Jung Hi, the filth of history, may kick up the "anti-communist" racket, frightened by the great triumphant advance of communism, in a foolish attempt to realize the wild ambition for "prevailing over communism," it will only precipitate his own self-destruction as the preceding "anti-communist" fascist elements did.

The "meeting for allout security" of the puppets and the frenzied cries raised there were a "sum-total" of the conspiratorial din of the scoundrels against the DPRK, vicious "anti-communist" clamours, war-like outbursts and treacherous rigmarole, showing only the malice of the Pak Jung Hi clique who regard the DPRK as a thorn in the flesh, the glittering dagger of the scoundrels seeking "unification by prevailing over communism" and the treacherous intention and design of the butchers to bridge over the present crisis and gratify their lust for power by murdering all the patriotic people and democratic figures in south Korea and clinging to the coattails of the outside forces.

They talked about "resolution to unify the country by vanquishing communism," not content with hurling slanders at others who are engaged in the socialist construction for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. What is this if not an attempt to cause the disasters of war in Korea, levelling guns and brandishing bayonets at others? They raved that they would eliminate "factors detrimental" to the "security system" which is nothing but the long-term office system of the Pak Jung Hi bandits. What is this if not an attempt to repress all those who oppose them? They asked the U.S. imperialists to translate their "assistance" to south Korea into "action." What is this if not begging for "support" to war they are scheming to unleash, promising to keep the country and the nation split and make a tribute of them to the U.S. master?

The so-called "meeting for allout security" which opened and closed with the frantic "anti-communist" racket, cry for war provocation and wild shouts was a pandemonium of mad dogs biting people at random; it showed with increasing clarity that the Pak Jung Hi clique are the most dirty human scum in the world, a gang of cannibals and blood-thirsty vampires. The existence of the Pak Jung Hi clique in this world itself is an insult to human dignity and morality, a disgrace of mankind and a blot in history.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi frantically intensified the "anti-communist" racket and war gamble against the northern half of the Republic and fascistization after croaking in his recent "special statement" that people must "fight, ready to die," twaddling about the "national security."

Pak Jung Hi the rascal is terrified and irritated all the more by the lesson of the situation of Cambodia and South Vietnam where Lon Nol and Thieu fell like a rotten tree and the historical truth of our time that the traitors who, as puppets of the imperialists, betray the country and the nation go to ruin without exception and the struggle of the people for freedom, liberation and independence certainly emerges victorious.

After all, the "anti-communist" racket kicked up more viciously by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique is nothing but an outcome of their consciousness of the crisis and desperate efforts to bridge over the crisis at any cost.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

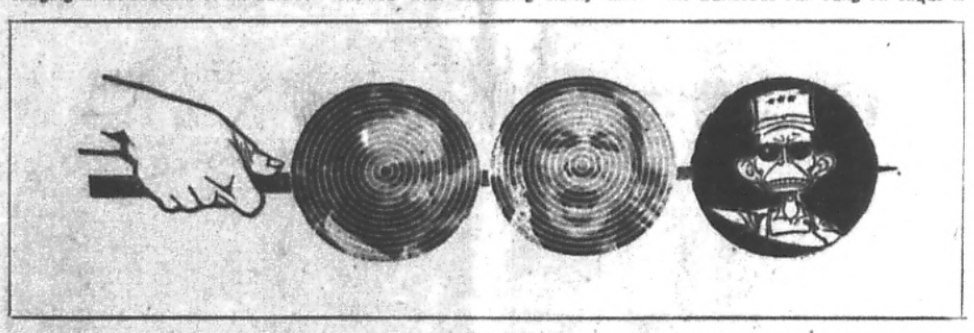
"The 'reunification by prevailing over communism' vociferously advocated by the south Korean rulers means wiping out communism to attain 'reunification.' This is no more than a fantastic daydream, a feeble-minded babble."

History has fully proved that no force can wipe out communism. For over 100 years since the communist ideas came into being in the world, all the imperialists and their lackeys on the globe have desperately tried to wipe out communism. But communism has grown in strength and scope as the days go by. It was not communism but the enemy himself that was wiped out.

So were Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo, so were the Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai Shek cliques who set "anti-communism" as their life task, so were such puppets as Lon Nol and Thieu who met their end recently.

As to traitor Pak Jung Hi who put up "anti-communism" as "No. one state policy," he is the most faithful puppet of U.S. imperialism who is lonely, forsaken by history and the people and dirty human scum who is destined to be thrown into the dustbin of history.

The day is not far off when Pak Jung Hi, traitor for all ages and murderer, will be severely judged by the people. The south Korean people who aspire after democracy and national reunification will certainly pass a judgement upon traitor Pak Jung Hi, an "anti-communist" murderer without an equal in history, in the name of history and the nation.



Rodong Sinmun Flays Pak's Unheard-of Fascist Frenzy

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an editorial article scathingly denounces with towering national indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for having proclaimed "emergency measures No. 9," a murderous repressive decree, and frantically intensifying the unheard-of fascist suppression.

The article fully lays bare the fascist nature of "emergency measures No.9," a sum-total of "emergency measures" which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had issued one after another.

The article says:

"Emergency measures No. 9" issued by the Pak Jung Hi clique are a declaration of large-scale repressive operation and murderous war against the south Korean people, proclamation of one more "extraordinary martial law" throughout south Korea and unheard-of fascist frenzy designed to turn south Korea into a land of medieval darkness, a horrible prison and a sea of blood shed by people. It is the wriggle of a dying beast.

The article captioned "south Korean people will certainly punish severely insane murderers wielding 'emergency measures No. 9'" says:

We brand the Pak Jung Hi clique, who are trying to mobilize all machines of suppression—army, police, networks of intelligence and secret agents—and launch a large-scale military fascist offensive and commit murderous outrages against the south Korean people aspiring after the democratization of society and the country's reunification, as fiendish murderers and warmaniacs who put Tojo and Hitler to shame, vicious traitors surpassing the five traitors of 1905 and butchers of the nation who must be thrown into the dustbin of history in the wake of the Lon Nol and Thieu cliques. We scathingly denounce and condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique with the greatest national indignation and surging hatred and bitterly indict them to the world in the name of justice and humanitarianism.

The fascist hysteria of the Pak Jung Hi clique is an outcome of the hopeless crisis of the lonely puppets and the last-ditch effort of the traitors in their deathbed.

The article quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"If the south Korean rulers continue to suppress at the point of the bayonet the people's discontent and wrath that is underlying south Korean society, it will result in a greater revolutionary explosion."

The article says:

Where there are oppression and suppression there always comes out resistance and where there is resistance there always breaks out a revolutionary struggle of the people, The further the south Korean puppets intensify fascist repression, the more towering indignation it will evoke among the masses of the people. It will result only in adding fuel to the flames of the struggle, tightening the noose around their own necks and hastening their doomsday. This is the law and truth proven by history.

No matter how frantically the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits may wield the notorious "emergency measures No. 9," a sum-total of all the vicious fascist repressive measures, no one will be frightened or intimidated. The repressive rampage of the scoundrels will instill the spirit of resistance into the hearts of the south Korean people who have risen, ready to die, in the life-and-death struggle on the crossroads of fascism or democracy, treachery or patriotism and division or reunification, touch off a greater revolutionary explosion and the fascist bandits will meet a miserable end in this fierce revolutionary storm.

Recalling that the vicious repressive step of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was directly dictated and wirepulled by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the article says:

Now is the time when those who want to live and aspire after peace and reunification, not war and split, should unite as one and rise to smash the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are running amuck in unprecedented fascist frenzy, frenzied "anti-communist" racket and reckless war provocation.

The south Korean workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, believers, men of the press and political and public figures should more valiantly turn out to the sacred revolutionary struggle for freedom and liberation, overthrow the treacherous military fascist dictatorial regime of the Pak Jung Hi clique and establish a national coalition government embracing democratic forces of all strata.

With no machination can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique put down the struggle of the south Korean people for democratic rights, freedom and the sovereignty of the nation and the peaceful reunification of the country or save themselves from the imminent doom. (KCNA)

Chongryun Statement

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) gave a press conference to Korean and foreign pressmen on May 14 at Korean Central Hall. At the press conference he issued a statement denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for proclaiming "emergency measures No. 9" to find the way out of their doom in intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and in provoking a new war in the Korean Peninsula.

Follows a gist of the statement:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the most faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, made public on May 13 "emergency measures No. 9" to put the south Korean people under fascist suppression.

This outrage is a grave challenge not only to the south Korean people but also to people the world over who treasure peace and democracy.

We resolutely condemn, in the name of Koreans here, with surging national indignation the Pak Jung Hi rascals who are set on committing new traitorous acts with the "emergency measures."

"Emergency measures No. 9" is designed to get rid of all the opponents and intensify the fascist dictatorial system to provoke a new war.

It is not long since the Pak Jung Hi declared "emergency measures No. 7" in order to close the sacred campuses with military polices, and killed eight innocent persons in cold blood on charge of being involved in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

They went the length of cooking up the "offense of defining the state" to stuff people's mouths completely.

The Pak Jung Hi butchers proclaimed "emergency measures No. 9", not content with "emergency measures No. 7", so as to intensify their fascist suppression. This is intended to shore up the crumbling "revitalised system". In this way, they are recklessy manoeuvring to perpetuate the national split and cause a new war. Today, their machinations are at their zenith.

The more desperately the Pak Jung Hi minions try to suppress the south Korean people to prolong their remaining days, the stronger the south Korean people's resentment and hatred will become, and the earlier their doom will come.

It is clear to everyone that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will follow the fate, as the Lon Nol and Thieu cliques. This is the irresistable course of history.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue backing the Pak gangsters with weapons and instigating them to play with a fire. They should immediately take away all their weapons from south Korea.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities should look straight into the reality and turn their ears to world public opinion, and give up at once their criminal machinations to help the Pak rascals do treacherous acts.

Allies Called Koreans—Report From Vietnam (1)

Printed here are excerpts from the second of a two-part article entitled "America's Rented Troops: South Koreans in Vietnam" made public by the American Friends Service Committee. The second part deals with atrocities committed by south Korean troops in Vietnam, quoting the witness of South Vietnamese people. Follow excerpts:

Anh Hai lived in Son Loc village, a few kilometers west of National Highway 1, not far from Quang Ngai city. The only permanent allied presence near his home was a small hill-top post called Nui Tron where 100 troops of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) and a few Korean advisors were stationed. Anh Hai told us that the people in his village paid taxes to the National Liberation Front, but its military presence was limited to a few local guerrillas. Here is Anh Hai's account of an operation by South Korean marines of the Blue Dragon Brigade into his village:

"On November 9, 1966, when I was only fifteen, I was visiting friends in Dien Nien hamlet not far from my home. We saw a large force of soldiers approaching on foot, but thought they were ARVNs and kept on playing. The men who had not already gone to work in the fields hid, as they did when any army approached. The rest of us weren't afraid because when Vietnamese or American soldiers had come to our village they hadn't hurt the people. By the time we realized these troops were Koreans it was too late to hide even if we'd wanted to.

"When they reached the village they ordered all the people into a large group. All they could say in Vietnamese was 'di,di' (go, go). They had no interpreter. They pulled 15 or so old men and boys out of the crowd, lined us up and made us kneel a few yards from the others. They forced a 13 year old boy at one end of the line to stand in front of the group and asked him several questions in Korean. Of course neither he nor any of the rest of us could understand what they were saying. When he didn't reply for several minutes they led him to one side, shot him, and threw his body into a hole.

"Then they picked out a second boy and beat him terribly before asking him, 'Can you speak English?' I spoke up then, since I had studied it some in school. With the help of a Korean-Vietnamese dictionary and a little English I answered their questions about my name, age, and village. But when I said that I didn't know where the local Viet Cong Command Post was, they put a gun to my throat.

"I would be dead now if at that moment the commander from the outpost at Nui Tron hadn't shown up with his Korean advisor. Together they told the Korean soldiers that the people in Dien Nien weren't "VC" and were under the control of the ARVN soldiers at the outpost. So the Koreans left, heading in the direction of An Tho hamlet.

"After a few minutes we heard a little shooting and guessed that they had encountered some local guerrillas. The fight must have made them angry because in An Tho they forced a group of seven children and an old man into an air raid bunker and threw a grenade in after them. Five of them were killed, but three survived the blast and told the story later.

"That afternoon I and most of the people in Dien Nien went to stay near the Nui Tron outpost until the Koreans were finished with their operation. But more than 50, perhaps up to 100, women and children stayed in their homes. At evening the Korean soldiers came back from An Tho and again gathered these people into a group. They passed out cakes and candies to the children. Then with machine guns and grenade launchers they killed them all. They left the bodies in a large pile. There were no survivors. We know they passed out candy because the men who went down from the hill and discovered the bodies two days later found pieces of it in the mouths and hands of the dead children."

Anh Hai told us that the Korean troops who killed the people in Dien Nien were on an operation that lasted about two weeks and covered several of the villages in western Son Tinh district. Ba Hai, an old woman from Phuoc Binh hamlet, also in Son Loc village, told us what happened there when the Koreans came.

"They first arrived in Phuoc Binh about 7 a.m. on November 9, 1966." (Three days before they can Dien Nien.) "They stayed for two days, but never approached the people. They killed our livestock for food without asking or paying for it. During that time they didn't encounter any guerrillas or step on any mines. But on the morning of November 11 they started going from house to house in the hamlet, calling the people out and saying something to them in a foreign language. They had no interpreter with them. The men had already run up to the outpost at Nui Tron, so the only ones left were women and children and old people. When they came to my house and spoke to me I could only understand one word they said, "VC." I shook my head "No" and they let me go. I called my children and we picked up what we could carry and ran to Nui Tron.

"At that time most of the people had never heard the word "VC" and didn't know what it meant. So when the Korean soldiers talked to them they were very frightened and just did this—" Ba Hai clasped her hands in front of her and bowed slightly. "All the people who did that were killed; either shot in front of their houses ordered inside and killed with grenades. Their houses were then burned. I think that maybe the Koreans took their polite bows as nods of admission that they were "VC" or "VC sympathizers," and that is why they killed them. In the whole hamlet only about 20-30 people were able to get away like my children and I did.

"When the men went back from Nui Tron to Phuoc Binh after 7 or 8 days, after the Koreans had left the area, they found about 140 bodies. Many of the dead children had in their mouths and hands bits of candy given to them by the Korean soldiers.

Anh Sau, a 35 year old patient at Quang Ngai province hospital, told the following story:

Early in the morning on December 6, 1966, South Korean soldiers from outposts in Binh Lien and Go Rong came down into Long Binh hamlet in Binh Ky. It was about 4 a.m. and the people hadn't eaten breakfast yet. The soldiers rounded up 30 people: women, children and old men. Anh Sau and all the other younger men had left their homes as they always did when there were soldiers in the area. The Koreans set fire to the houses in the hamlet and gathered all the people's belongings that they could find and threw them into the flames. Then the Koreans led the group of 30 to the top of a hill and made them stand at the edge of a bomb crater. They moved some distance away and set up large machine guns and mortars. They shot the people and their bodies either fell or were later pushed into the bomb crater. Anh Sau heard the shooting about 6 a.m. After the Korean troops left Long Binh, he said, they went on to other hamlets, continuing to massacre civilians and burn houses. When he and others who had fled returned to Long Binh three days later, they found that the bodies in the crater were beginning to rot and couldn't be pulled out, so they were covered with dirt and left there.

Anh Nam, now a schoolteacher in Quang Ngai city, was out in the fields when ROK marines entered his hamlet of An Phuoc, also in Binh Ky village, on the same morning. They passed out cakes to the children, he said, then herded all the people in his neighborhood together. Since the young men had all gone to the fields, only women, children and old men were left at home. The Koreans ordered everybody to stand in field near the houses and then set up three machine guns and a mortar. They fired into the crowd, killing everyone except an eight year old boy, Anh Nam's nephew, who somehow escaped harm as he fell among the pile of bodies. Not long after killing the people the Koreans withdrew to their camp near the highway and shelled An Phuoc with artillery.

(To be continued)

The south Korean puppet troops, mercenaries of the U.S. imperialists, perpetrated all possible atrocities in S. Vietnam. For this reason they became a bitter enemy of the Vietnamese people.

U.S. Aggressors and Lackeys Aggravate Tension

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are aggravating tension, incessantly committing grave provocative acts against the DPRK side in the joint security area, said the security officer of the DPRK side at a meeting of security officers of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom on May 13.

According to the statement of the security officer of the DPRK side at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed the grave provocative acts of obstructing personnel of the DPRK side in the performance of their duty and threatening their personal safety two times on May 12.

Such provocative acts were committed on May 6 and, earlier, on April 30.

While, it is reported that the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters are staging a mobile shooting exercise from the beginning of May with the mobilization of a large force of the puppet navy. This frantic play with fire will reportedly be conducted day and night till the end of May.

This vociferous exercise shows the desperate efforts of the south Korean bellicose elements to seek a way out in reckless war gamble.

Japan Public Figures Denounce Japan-"ROK" Tie-Up

The representatives of the national council for the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea lodged a strong protest on May 8 with the Japanese foreign ministry denouncing south Korean puppet prime minister Kim Jong Pil's visit to Japan.

Kaname Hayashi, representative member of the national council, Kansaku Yagi, director of the national movement department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, and other representatives met the foreign ministry authorities on the morning of that day and handed a letter of protest sent to the Japanese foreign minister.

The letter of protest noted that the Government of Japan, defying the denunciation at home and abroad, is trying to further strengthen the U.S.-Japan-"ROK" political, economic and military tie-up in an attempt to encourage the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

It demanded the Japanese Government establish normal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as early as possible, stop obstructing the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, put an end to the "Japan-south Korea regular ministerial meeting," abrogate the "Japan-south Korea treaty" and immediately discontinue "aiding" south Korea.

S. Korean Puppets' Heavy Deficit In Trade with Japan

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had a deficit of 1,240 million dollars in trade with Japan last year, according to a report from Seoul.

This figure is 2.5 times 1973 which registered a deficit of 480 million dollars in trade with Japan.

This annual increase of deficit in trade with Japan is attributable to the Japanese monopolies' maximum restriction of the import of goods from south Korea and sharp increase of prices of raw materials, equipment and materials exported to south Korea.

This proves that today south Korea has been reduced more thoroughly to a commodity market of Japanese monopoly capital and south Korean trade is increasingly dependent on it.

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